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Hongkong, 10th September, 1915.

(19)

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PTEE opposite Godowns, and upon which the  
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Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. (888)

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K. KATO,  
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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. (54)

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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. (567)

## FRENCH LESSONS

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## OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 18.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

We have now had before us our forms on which we must perforce state our age and all about ourselves that will enable the Government to call on our services for the making of munitions—or, for ought we know, for military service if the need should come, later on, for the calling of men to the colours by compulsion. For there are three forms—white for females, grey for males and pink for—ah! there's the rub. So far as I can gather, the pink forms, of which a large number have been prepared, are not sent out, but are retained by the authorities, who will enter on them those of us who look likely for utility. The pink slips, therefore, neatly tabulated on the card index system, will place us under instant reference for the future, and none of us will know when his "number" will be up, to use the slang phrase. Enumerators, who are mostly volunteer workers, tell me they have been most courteously received, on the whole, and few signs are visible of any reluctance to "do a bit." In fact there appears to be some tendency to err the other way, for warnings have been issued that if a man is merely accustomed to do odd jobs about the house he should not enter himself in a way that will lead the authorities to believe that he is a skilled worker.

As to conscription. I think we may take that as being outside immediate consideration, though it is right enough to have all the machinery ready, in case drastic measures have to be taken at some further stage of developments. Personally, I do not think that stage will come at all. Germany, I think, is at her zenith in the struggle and her progression henceforth will be downward, economically and otherwise. I know that men who are strong in international affairs, and are slow to speak, share this view, and one at least of them has told me that never until the last few weeks, when certain information reached him as to the real economic situation, did he feel positively sure of the complete and satisfactory victory of the Allies. One has only to talk to men from France or the Danubian to know how optimistic the fighting forces are, while the way Russia has rejected all overtures for a separate peace show how unquenchable are the fires that have been roused in the hearts of the subjects of the Czar by the ruthless aggression of the Hunnish hordes. True, the evacuation of Poland and its capital of Warsaw robs Russia of a rich industrial territory, and gives Germany for the time being not only factories that can soon be re-equipped but zinc supplies that will prove valuable to her. But the great thing is that the Russian army is intact, and though German activity will no doubt make rapid changes in Warsaw, the fact remains that she has that work to do, for the city is a mere shell, without its rich equipment of peaceful days.

SOWING THE SEAS WITH MINES.  
A naval expert declares that when we do come to peace we shall not be at the end of our maritime perils for some time, for the Germans have sown mines with such irresponsible zest that scores have floated away to seas where they are so far but little expected. One has already been picked up on the Equator, and others are likely to float backwards and forwards on the Gulf Stream. We used to hear weird stories from old salts of mysterious disappearance of vessels that apparently struck wreckage drifting along the trade routes. In the next few years such stories of vanishing craft will put the onus on German floating mines.

"ALIEN-MAD CRITICS."  
Quite an unnecessary amount of pother has been roused by the efforts of a few lower-grade journalists to embroil Prince Louis of Battenberg and Mr. Churchill. When Prince Louis resigned, after a dirty campaign against him in a section of the Press, Mr. Churchill wrote a letter of regret to him, frankly acknowledging that "the first step which secured the concentration of the fleet was taken by you." This step was the countermanding of the orders, given in July, for the reserve fleet ships to demobilise after the Spithead manoeuvres. When that crucial moment came, Mr. Churchill was down at Cromer, seeing his sick wife, leaving Prince Louis in charge at the Admiralty. It would have been easy for Prince Louis to delay, but the fact that he did not ought to dispose of the silly aspersions made by the alien-mad critics of that period for all time. On the other hand, the disposition of the ships and all the rest of the plan that sent the Germans scuttling back to grow barnacles in the Kiel Canal was done under the

direction of Mr. Churchill and Prince Louis in unison. Honour to them both for saving England from the gravest peril, and all scorn for the mudslingers who to-day would stir up bad blood if they could between these men from mere impish force of habit. It is an old story, however, in the history of national service. Columbus died in poverty in an inn in Valladolid. Jules Ferry, who wrought for France in the Far East, was treated with contempt, and Lally, who tried to retrieve the fortunes of France in India, was dragged to the scaffold in a filthy cart.

"A LONG SOMBRE WAR."  
We were told by Mr. Churchill long ago that this would be "a long and sombre war." The sadness is relieved by the flashes of heroism and self-sacrifice by high and low, men and women. I hear that of the munitions volunteers the women are giving the most satisfaction. They are quick and adaptable, and they are showing far less tendency to give it up after the first spurt of enthusiasm than was expected. At Erith many of them reside in a house close to the works, and though they include such names as Lady Colbrooke (who moves in Royal circles) Lady Gertrude Crawford, Lady Gatacre (widow of the General), Lady Scott (widow of the explorer), and a sister of ex-Lord Chancellor Lorcburn, they work the usual hours, from a time when most of us are still snugly abed. I do not mention these names in any shobish sense, but merely to illustrate the fact that in this crisis in the world's history, so far as this nation is concerned, it is indeed a case of all hands to the pump. Applying William Watson's lines to a wider application than that of the navy, it can safely be said:—

"Nelson! Thou needst not fear—  
Thy sons and heirs are here,  
Nor shall they shame their sire."

THE LONDON "SEASON."

These things being so, it is not astonishing that the season that has just passed away was the queerest any of us have ever experienced. No frivolity to speak of, sobriety of action and dress the rule, usefulness the cardinal requirement and philandering at a discount—it is small wonder that the selfish pleasure-seekers who remain are feeling sadly out of it. There are many minor changes. The staffs, even of smart houses, are largely feminine. Only a few elderly butlers survive—their younger rivals being employed "somewhere in France" on more active pursuits. Girls who would normally have been debutantes have married, and their husbands after a few hours' leave have left again for the front. What we used to call the "smart set" is not even taking a regular holiday, so far as our can speak generally, but is contenting itself with long week-ends at country homes. The girls who are not married are taking first aid and cooking lessons, varied with sack-making for the trenches, or nursing the wounded. Dancing has died out, but I fear Eve still retains a clinging regard for Romance. We have had little scandals in late years of rich and aristocratic girls falling in love with their chauffeurs, instructors, or other handsome assistants, but now I hear there is danger of Dan Cupid making trouble in many families through ministering angels from overseas. Here below, finding themselves possessed by amorous feelings linked with thoughts of men who cannot claim to have a higher rank than that of Private. No doubt Fatherfamilies will take a hand in snuffing out the budding flame of reckless love, but, again speaking generally, not in our day are we likely to see the London season exactly as it was before the war.

## SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL WORK.

Scottish women have a fine hospital at Royaumont in France, where the soldiers of our gallant Allies are taken care of in a fashion that has roused them to such enthusiasm that the fame of the hospital has spread to the trenches, and great is the satisfaction of the men who hear they are to be sent to Royaumont for treatment. M. Millerand and General Joffre have paid high eulogies to the hospital, and distinguished French surgeons have praised it so highly that over three hundred British nurses have been borrowed by the French Government for similar service elsewhere. The men love the cleanliness, the cheerfulness, the deftness of the Scottish nurses, and the broken French is even an additional attraction. Every week a batch of recovered men line up before making for the train and nurses and wounded are cheered and cheer back with unrestrained heartiness. I am told there is no more human spot in all the fair land of France, and scores of the men beg for some souvenir of the British ladies. So an order has been given for six gross of small Union Jacks to begin with, and then there will be time to devise a little medal showing "Royaumont" on one side and on the other the British flag, with the inscription in French "To our Allies from their friends in Royaumont." The work these Scottish ladies are doing is not merely mending broken men; it is cementing the Alliance between two peoples for strange as it may seem the armies in the field are very little indeed of each other, and so it is left for the hospital days for the better understanding to be developed and the friendship deepened that we hope may always exist between ourselves and our brilliantly brave Gallic neighbours.

## WAR NEWS.

## BURGOMASTER MAX.

According to a telegram from Le Havre to the *Petit Parisien*, M. Max, the Burgomaster of Brussels, who is imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz, has now been prevented by the Germans from corresponding with his friends and has been forbidden to exchange letters with members of the Belgian Government and Ministers of the State.—*Reuter*.

## THE BRUTE IN BELGIUM.

SENATOR STRUCK FOR FAILING TO STAND TO ATTENTION.

According to a telegram from Havre to the *Petit Parisien*, the Germans continue to treat the communes of Belgian Flanders which are immediately behind the firing line with extreme harshness. At Menin the German authorities requisitioned various articles of furniture, copper utensils, jewellery, etc., to the amount of £32,000. The inhabitants are made to sweep the streets and to dig trenches, refusals being punished by a fine of £25 and a term of imprisonment. Senator Capelle was struck in the face because he did not stand to attention in the presence of an officer who was billeted in his house.

## A CLEVER PIECE OF WORK.

Lieutenant J. Naismith, who was honourably mentioned in General Sir John French's despatches recently, and complimented by "Eye-Witness" for a remarkably clever piece of work, is a Free Church minister in the south of Scotland, and was formerly assistant in Bridge-of-Allan. He saw one day a company of Germans advancing stealthily to make a surprise attack on the British lines. Telegraphing for one or two machine-guns and a few snipers, he concealed his forces in a wood, allowed the Germans to pass; then, when they had gone some distance, opened fire upon them. They retreated to their own trenches; but as they passed the wood they were brought down one by one by the nine snipers, 95 being killed and 40 wounded.

## A SCRIPTURAL PARALLEL.

Lord Grey, in a letter to the Press, says he is reminded in a letter from Canada that the Song of Deborah, the very oldest document of Hebrew literature, is a recruiting appeal, parts of which could with great advantage be placed on our walls:—"Praise ye the Lord for the avenging of Israel, when the people willingly offered themselves." Is the opening of the song, which goes on to point out that: "Zebulum and Naphtali (our 3,000,000 volunteers) were a people that jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field, and, for that reason, shall have dominion among the people." Whilst for the shirkers and sluggards another fate was reserved:—"Curse ye Meroz, said the Angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

RUSSIAN ESTIMATE OF THE  
GERMAN LOSSES.

A Russian expert, writing a month ago on the hull in German operations regarding the eleventh (Mackensen's) army, which is known to be the chief factor in the plan for the envelopment of the Russian army, points out (says the *Daily News* Petrograd correspondent) that the German lists of losses showing 1,616,761 casualties do not include twenty-six Bavarian, 174 Saxon, and 228 Wurtemberg lists; nor forty lists of losses of the German Fleet. These make a total of 3,500,000, to which must now be added 120,000 losses sustained by the Prussians during the last battles.

These figures, he states, so stunned the German Staff that, besides recognising the frustration of its plan of envelopment, it was compelled to withdraw six corps from the fighting line. These were then used to form new reserves.

About two corps only, amounting in strength to two regiments, have been sent against Serbia or to assist Austria against Italy.

## "WE SHALL SUFFER TOGETHER."

BLIND SOLDIER AND DISFIGURED WIFE.  
The following touching story is related by a convalescent French officer. A Paris workman, mobilised on the second day of the war, left behind him a wife and little daughter. Wounded in the Argonne, as was sent to V—for treatment, and his wife was advised that he had been "wounded in the head."

In the meantime she herself had been the victim of a terrible accident. A paraffin lamp had exploded, burning her so badly about the face that she is disfigured for life. To spare the feelings of her man in the trenches the poor woman did not mention the accident in her letters, but when he was sent to hospital she resolved to go and see him.

Arrived at the hospital, with her child, she made known her mission to the nurse, who, noticing the fresh scars on her face, inquired kindly how she came to receive them. On learning the woman's story, the nurse put her arm around her gently and led her to a seat.

"Let me tell you," she said. "You must try to be brave. You were told your husband had been wounded in the head. That was true, but the whole truth is that he is quite blind. The doctors have done everything to save his sight, even partially, but their efforts have failed. Be brave and I'll take you to him. Like you, he has suffered silently and hidden his martyrdom."

"Madame," said the woman, with moist eyes, "you are very kind; and in spite of what you tell me I am happy. My husband is alive, and yet he will never see me as I am now, hideous and frightful to look upon. We shall suffer together, but we have much to be thankful for."—*Central News*.

## SELANGOR UNITED RUBBER.

The directors of the Selangor United Rubber Estates are able to show good results for the year ended March 31 last. The profit amounted to £5,441, as against £2,243 for the preceding twelve months. The earnings now reported permit of the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., nothing having been distributed for 1913-14. The company was registered in 1911, and the only dividend hitherto paid was 2½ per cent. for the first fifteen months. The estimated "production of rubber for the year now reported upon was 100,000lb., the actual output being 102,400lb. The all-in cost was reduced from 1s. 6/7d. to just over 1s. 1d. per lb., and the average price realised at 2s. 2½d. per lb. compares with 2s. 2½d. for 1913-14. The estimated output for 1915-16 is 140,000lb.

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- 1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—  
No. 1908 Pte. N. S. Jacobs to Signalling Section.  
No. 1909 Pte. F. E. Ranger to Scouts Co. (No. 1 Section).
- 2.—Gunner W. J. Eldridge from No. 2 Section—Artillery Battery to Engineer Company, dated 21st September, 1915.
- 3.—Corpl. W. H. Stewart is granted leave of absence from 20th September, 1915, to 20th November, 1915.  
Pte. B. E. Fielder is granted leave of absence from 21st September, 1915, to 21st October, 1915.  
Gr. A. E. Silkestone is granted leave of absence from 2nd October, 1915, to 14th November, 1915.
- 4.—The following will fire Part I. Recruits' Course, at King's Park Range on Saturday, 25th instant, at 2.30 p.m.  
No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.—Gunnery J. R. Johnstone, T. Orion, and A. E. Schultz.  
No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.—Gunnery G. Gerrard and S. Longfield.  
Left Section M.G. Co.—Ptes. N. I. Brewer, R. W. Lee Jones, and W. F. A. Knapp.  
Scouts Company.—Ptes. D. C. Bendall, R. T. Barton, A. E. Cocks, P. S. Dixon, G. R. Haywood, E. G. Haywood, E. G. Stewart, and N. P. Thomson.  
Civil Service Co.—Ptes. A. Anderson, J. T. Erving, P. Keyser, and F. W. Wood.  
Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend.  
One N.C.O. from each of the above units will be detailed by their respective Co. Sergt-Majors to assist the Instructors. Co. Sergt-Majors will attend at the Orderly Room on Monday, 27th instant, to take over their Musketry PARADES.
- 5.—Parades for Wednesday, 22nd inst., 3.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Fall in on Cricket Ground and proceed to Happy Valley, by tram, for Skirmishing.  
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., Section drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Recruits, Squad drill and rifle exercises on Cricket Ground.  
Remainder: DETAIL.
- 6.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.  
On duty until morning of 20th inst.: H.K.V.R.  
RECREATION CAMP, KOWLOON.  
On duty until morning of 20th inst.: H.K.V.R.  
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

- PATROLS (CENTRAL).  
For Tuesday to Thursday, September 21st to 23rd, as in orders for September 20th and 21st.  
Friday, September 24th:—  
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.C.s. to be detailed by Inspector Wong. Sergeant Lammett will visit.  
8.50 p.m.—Inspector Watt, P.C.s. Gibson, Wright (5), Sleat (5), Grimble (3), Martin (3), Reynolds (3), and Hooper (3).  
PATROLS (WATER POLICE).  
For September 21st to 23rd, as already detailed in orders.  
Friday, September 24th:—  
5.50 p.m.—P.C.s. (S), Gaskell (S), Henderson (P).  
8.50 p.m.—Kim (S), Maxwell (S), Inspector d'Almeida (P).

PARADES.  
Wednesday, September 22nd:—  
Indian Recruits, rifle exercises, 5.30 p.m. P.C.s. Williams and White will also attend.

URGENT CANCELLATION ORDER.  
The celebration of the Moon Festival on the 23rd instant has rendered necessary the Cancellation of the Round March fixed for that date. Same will take place on Friday, the 24th instant, the original orders applying.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D. S. P. (Reserve).

## "WE ARE NOT PIRATES."

## GERMAN CHEERS FOR BRITISH NAVAL MEN.

A Reuter's message from Copenhagen published in London papers last month stated:—

The German trawler *Gudrun*, of Altona, has arrived at Esbjerg to discharge her mate into the local hospital after an accident.

The captain reports meeting a British squadron in the North Sea, and being stopped. He immediately prepared lifebelts and boats for what he considered the unavoidable destruction of his ship.

When the British party of officers and men arrived on board to examine the trawler the captain urgently implored them for sufficient time to get into the boats and to take the most necessary clothing, etc.  
The reply, which almost staggered the bewildered German, was short and pointed:—"You may take the whole ship; we are not pirates." Whereupon the British party left amid German cheers of heartfelt relief.



**WAY CO.**  
traffic receipts  
September is as

Aggregate  
receipts  
for 38 weeks  
\$418,856  
439,473

22,517



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**BAHAR LODGE**, No. 4, Peak Road, 5 ROOMS.  
Apply to—  
V. F. V. RIBEIRO,  
Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1905]

## WANTED.

**FURNISHED HOUSE** at The Peak.  
Reply with particulars to—  
"S. H."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1006]

## WANTED.

**ENGLISH LADY**, thoroughly reliable and experienced, offers her services as NURSE to 1 or 2 children, Peak District preferred. (Live in.)  
Address—  
"NURSE."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1007]

## G. R.

**LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS** No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915, prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them so to do AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI. of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's licence or by the licence given on his behalf by a Secretary of State or on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons NOW THEREFORE, I, His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China, hereby announce that all British subjects, firms or corporations are permitted to trade with the following persons or bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China, namely:—  
JACQUES AZADIAN, Import and Export Merchant, B. A. SOROKH, Import and Export Merchant, S. S. SOROKH, Import and Export Merchant, D. S. SOROKH, Sharebroker, S. E. and E. E. SHANNON, Import and Export Merchants, J. H. JOSEPH, Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Import Merchant, M. L. JOSEPH, Director of Joseph Brothers, A. E. COND, Pearl Merchant and Director of Raeha & Company, and N. S. LEVY, Shanghai Brokers' Association and former Director of S. J. David & Company, J. A. FREDERICKS, Shanghai Share Brokers' Association and Import Merchant, F. A. BORN, S. J. SOTOMON, formerly in the employ of Messrs. F. D. Sassoon & Company, A. J. SUDKA, M. J. NATAN, Sharebroker and Commission Agent and Member of Shanghai Share Brokers' Association, M. MYAN, Sharebroker and Commission Agent, and N. E. B. EZRA, Secretary of the Bank of Territorial Development of China Limited, all of Shanghai, and J. S. SPURR, partner in the firm of Spurr & Rosenfeld, of Tientsin, and with any other persons or bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality residing and doing business in China whose names may hereafter from time to time be published at the public Offices of His Britannic Majesty's Consulates in China, and all such persons or bodies of persons shall not be considered as coming within the definition of the word enemy as given in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

J. N. JORDAN,  
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.  
Peking, 28th September, 1915. [1008]

### THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

**TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS** (\$24,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars One Million Four Hundred and Forty Thousand (\$1,440,000), being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited by the undersigned in the following Banks, namely, THE BANK OF CHINA and THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 11th September, 1915. [1003]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE TWENTY EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG CLUB** (1896 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1915, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

3	400	887	1269	1527
83	431	925	1302	1537
137	467	954	1305	1594
138	463	956	1329	1628
175	491	1002	1334	1669
184	506	1006	1388	1687
196	591	1145	1413	1773
285	631	1148	1464	1776
297	637	1172	1484	1787
299	639	1221	1486	1787
310	643	1224	1490	1874
356	681	1227	1490	1915
380	768	1245	1502	1830

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,  
E. DES VŒUX,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1004]

## INTIMATIONS

## G. R.

### CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, and until further Notice, the Supply of Water by means of House Service to Houses connected with the RIDER MAINS will be DISCONTINUED.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street Fountains in the Rider Main District.

Public Works Office,  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [993]

## G. R.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY SECOND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Colonial Treasurer to act as CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance, 1915.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1000]

## G. R.

## TREASURY.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY SECOND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAN WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALL persons whose duty it is under this Ordinance to notify the Custodian of property held or managed by them on behalf of enemies are requested to send in lists of such property to the Treasury in duplicate. Such lists should show the name, the present residence, if known, or supposed present residence, of the enemies on whose behalf the property is held or managed. A separate list (in duplicate) should be sent in respect of each class of property, e.g., deposits on current account, fixed deposits, title deeds, share scrip, produce, etc., etc. In respect of each class of property separate lists must be made of property over which the holder or manager has a lien.

In the case of payments under section 4 of the Ordinance the particulars required are:—The names and present residences, where known, of the persons, firms or companies, to whom the dividends, interest or share of profits would otherwise be payable, the date at which such dividends or interest became due and payable, and the amount and description of stock, shares, loans, etc., on which such dividends and interest accrued. Separate lists of particulars (in duplicate) should be sent in of dividends, interest and shares of profits, respectively.

Payments may be made by forwarding to the Treasury cheques in favour of the "CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY" or by sending a bank receipt for money paid to credit of the Custodian's account at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Further information may be obtained during the usual hours at the Treasury.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Custodian of Enemy Property.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1001]

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

## ESTATE OF W. IMHOOF, DECEASED.

CREDITORS of the above Estate are requested to send details of their Claims to the French Consulate at Canton within one month from this date, and all monies due to the deceased should be forwarded within that time.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. [1002]

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be given by

VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C.S.,  
Member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,  
in the

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL

On FRIDAY,

September 24th, at 5.30 P.M.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [992]

## WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMAN for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—  
"C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [944]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—  
A. E. AVASTIA,  
Care of E. PARANET,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## HOUSES TO LET.

## TO LET.

**PARTLY FURNISHED** for Six Months from 1st November, FLATS in "EVO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.  
Apply Property Office.  
JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

**FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED**, 3, Mountain View.  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [980]

## TO LET.

**NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE**, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.  
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [903]

## TO LET.

**THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEN, B.C.** Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

## TO LET.

**NORMAN COTTAGE**, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

## TO LET.

**WHOLE or PART SHOP** in Chater Road.  
Apply—  
CLARK & Co.,  
Opticians.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in St. James's Buildings Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [89]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Kaitford Terrace Kowloon.  
Apply—  
"THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd."  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in Hanol Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession; and **FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water, Carriage System.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. **FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon. **A FLAT** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. **IAN MOR**, 18, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

## TO LET.

**HARPERVILLE**, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

## TO LET.

**FROM 1st October next, OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY. **HOUSES** in Broadwood Terrace, **HOUSES** in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
**OFFICES**, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road, Apply, etc.

"THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd."  
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [88]

## TO LET.

**NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.**  
"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PEAK.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK, 5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.  
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.  
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.  
"HAZELDENE," No. 53, Robinson Road, 6 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.  
No. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.  
"ROSENEATH," 2, Harker Road, Kowloon.  
No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.  
"MERTON," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).  
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
No. 55, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LISTER & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [43]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring. There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 85 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 50 CTS. " "



## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

[18]

## BIRTH.

MATTHEWS.—On 27th August, 1915, at Charlbury, Oxon, to Captain and Mrs. G. F. MATTHEWS, a daughter. [1005]

## MARRIAGE.

HOWARD—WILLIAMS.—On September 16th, at Yokohama, FREDERICK JOHN HOWARD, to GLADYS E. WILLIAMS, of Brighton.

## DEATH.

BROWNE.—On September 14th, at Shanghai, ROBERT ALLAN BROWNE (China Navigation Co.), aged 52 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1915.

### A USEFUL BUT EXPENSIVE RAILWAY PROJECT.

THERE has just been published by Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD., in book form, under the title of "Notes from a Frontier" a collection of papers by Mr. THOMAS M. AINSKOUGH, M. Com., F.R.G.S., recording his observations on a journey across Western China to Burma in the Spring of 1913, during the course of which some four months were spent in a study of the conditions prevailing in the tribal regions on the Tibetan border. The papers are well worth reproducing in this more permanent form, for they are extremely interesting and they embody views and suggestions which are likely to command an increasing amount of attention as time goes on. This applies particularly to Mr. Ainscough's advocacy of railway communication between Burma and China. It is a subject on which much has been written during the last forty years. Mr. COLBORNE BAKER, the missionary who wrote so informatively of the conditions obtaining in Western China in his day, took the view that railway communication between Burma and Yunnan was a practical impossibility. But Mr. Ainscough reminds us that Mr. BAKER was not an engineer, and furthermore that the scope of engineering was much narrower in 1875 than it is to-day, and that "he never strayed from the main road, which certainly does not answer his description of it." It is nevertheless a fact that down to a quite recent date, the conclusions of COLBORNE

BAKER and others as to the formidable obstacles to be overcome between Tengyueh and Tali had been accepted by engineers as effectually placing the route beyond the pale of practical politics, and, as Mr. Ainscough says, it was not until the survey of the Bhamo-Tengyueh section in 1904, and the finding of a feasible route between Tengyueh and Tali in 1907, that the fact impressed itself on all observers that there is, after all, no insuperable obstacle to the construction of a meter gauge railway from Bhamo to Tali, a city which is described as by far the most important centre of commerce and industry in the province of Yunnan. Mr. Ainscough discusses the amount of foreign trade which passes along the trade route from Burma to Tali by way of Tengyueh, and the conditions under which this trade is carried on. He shows how enormously the import trade of Tengyueh has increased, especially since the revolution. The imports in 1912 were valued at Tls. 1,800,000 and consisted mainly of Bombay yarn to the proportion of 81 per cent. of the total, the balance being made up of Manchester piece-goods and sundry articles. "In this corner of Asia" writes Mr. Ainscough, "the great rivers flow in deep troughs lying almost due north and south, and a traveller proceeding to or from Burma crosses one divide after another with sometimes a steady rise of six to eight thousand feet in a day's march. It is over these terrible obstacles that British goods are transported on pack mules from the Burma frontier to Hsiakuan (Tali), the great commercial centre of western Yunnan, the time occupied in transit being at least three weeks, and usually one month, and the cost averaging Tls. 3 per load of 160 lbs." According to an actual survey of the Bhamo-Tengyueh line, the length would be 42 miles in British territory and 82 miles in China, and the total cost of this 124 miles of line, including rolling stock, is estimated at "not more than £792,807." Mr. Ainscough estimates that a dividend of 2 per cent. could be paid from the very commencement. So much for the local line. Connecting it with the larger scheme to extend the line to Tali, the total length would be 386 miles, and the total cost "not more than £4,500,000 sterling." Mr. AINSKOUGH admits that the prospects of the Tengyueh-Tali section are not so bright as the first section of the line, and that we must look carefully into the political situation to obtain solid reasons for its construction. But who is to provide the large sum of £4,500,000 for the construction of 386 miles of railway mainly from political considerations? Mr. AINSKOUGH says: "Even from a political point of view alone, I would suggest that it is advisable for the railway to be constructed, but when one considers the commercial possibilities in addition, the whole scheme seems to be but the natural concomitant to the expansion of British trade and energy." The project undoubtedly is a sound one from the political point of view, but there is little prospect, we fear, of seeing such a line built for many a year yet. It is recognised that the day for foreign concessions is past in China—and even if it were not we doubt whether the British Government would now be induced to back an enterprise designed to conflict with French ambitions in Yunnan—and there is not the least likelihood we think of the Chinese in Western China finding so large a capital, or of any foreign syndicate providing the capital on the Canton-Kowloon railway plan, unless it can be clearly shown that there is a strong probability of the line proving immediately remunerative.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.  
Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, who left Shanghai in January last, is now a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers in the Dardanelles.  
Mr. Bickford has been appointed American Vice-Consul at Hankow. Mr. Romillard, whom he relieves, has been transferred to Shanghai.  
Mr. Lewis G. Murray Kidd, who went home from Shanghai a few months ago, has been granted a temporary commission as Lieutenant and has been posted to the 9th (Reserve) Batta. East Kents (The Buffs).  
As China will probably adopt a gold standard at some date in the future, says the Peking Gazette, the Central Government has decided to transfer the ownership of all gold mines in Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang and the Szechuan Frontiers to the Government.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, over which Mr. D. W. Tratman presided, Mr. P. W. Goldring said he had been offered a bribe to withdraw his objection to an application for an offensive trade license. No business of public interest was transacted at the meeting.

Sixty well-trained Peking gendarmes are stationed at the back of the foreign concessions at Hankow, for patrol duty. They arrived from Peking last month, and, after a careful study of the locality, commenced their duties of looking after the area adjoining the five foreign concessions.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to mint nickel subsidiary coins for the country. The Ministry will order the Yunnan Government to mint the coins, which will be of five cents denomination. The first consignment of the new coins is expected to reach Peking for circulation in November.

Captain Meyer-Waldeck, the late German Governor of Kiaochow, and a number of other German officers are reported to be under examination by a Military Court over which Major-General Kawachi is presiding. The case has reference to an alleged distribution of German public funds amounting to yen 1,400,000, which the Japanese authorities claim should have been handed over to them.

The Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs notifies subscribers to the fourth year Domestic Loan of twenty-four million dollars that, in accordance with the Loan Regulations, the full amount of \$1,440,000, being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

A telegram in a Japanese paper states that the proprietor of the well-known grocery store of Messrs. Sietas, Plambeck & Co., and four other German residents at Seitou (Tsingtao) were found involved in a secret attempt to report the prevailing conditions at Seitou to the German Government. A Chinese was charged to take the secret written report to Kiaochow to mail it at the Chinese Post Office there. This missive was intercepted by the Japanese gendarmes. Mr. Augustesen, the proprietor of the above-mentioned firm, was ordered to close his store and leave the war zone in 48 hours. The other quartette are under trial.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## ARMED ROBBERIES.

At the Criminal Sessions, which were resumed before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), yesterday three Chinese were charged with armed robbery at Hangchow, Junk Bay. They all pleaded not guilty.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor), in outlining the case, explained how on July 10th, when a piece-goods shopkeeper was enjoying his evening meal, a man entered the premises whom he thought to be a customer. The man came towards him, and immediately levelled a revolver at him, at the same time telling him to keep quiet on penalty of being shot. At that time other robbers came into the shop, the shopkeeper was gagged and bound, and the whole place was ransacked from top to bottom. When the robbers had left with their "booty" the villagers raised an alarm by firing rockets. These were seen by the police patrol launch, and responded to, and as a result the three prisoners were apprehended. All three would be identified as being among the men who ransacked the piece-goods shop.

The case was adjourned.  
Another trio of Chinese were charged with armed robbery at a matchshed at Pokfulam. According to the Crown Solicitor the three men attacked the matchshed, held up the family with threats, and decamped with "booty." This was on August 24th, and three days later the head of the family was walking along the Pokfulam Road with two Chinese constables when he saw the three men, identified them as those who had ransacked his matchshed and they were placed under arrest. At the time one of them was wearing a pair of trousers which had been stolen, while another was wearing a stolen jacket. In the men's matchshed was found a collection of jewellery, etc., along with a formidable-looking dagger.

The jury found two of the men guilty and the other not guilty.  
Sentences of five years' hard labour was passed on the two men convicted.



# THE WAR.

## THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

### TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

### SOME ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

### INTENSE BOMBARDMENT IN THE WEST.

### A DARDANELLES DESPATCH.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN RUSSIA.

#### CONTINUED RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE SOUTH.

PETROGRAD, September 20th.

A communiqué states that the Russians are still fighting victoriously in the southern theatre and succeeded in turning a fortified enemy position in the southern half of the Pripiet swamps. The enemy was instantly dislodged and fled, the Russians attacking along the river Stry to the region of Dubno. The retreating Germans attempted to destroy an important bridge over the river, but, so hot was the Russian pursuit, that the latter were able to extinguish the flames. Russian attacks in many places resulted in the taking of prisoners.

Local battles on the Sereth front continue, the most notable of which is the destructive work by Russian machine-guns and a wonderful charge by Russian cavalry, capturing entrenchments, machine-guns, and prisoners, with insignificant losses.

#### SITUATION IN THE NORTHERN THEATRE.

The communiqué issued to-day does not mention the fall of Vilna.

It says: We are stubbornly resisting to the west and north-west of Dvinsk, but westward of Dvinsk a hurricane of fire destroyed our trenches and the occupants were driven back. Attempts made by the enemy's cavalry to cross the Dvinsk, south-west of Dvinsk, were repulsed. The enemy's attempt to seize the Molodetchno junction, eastward of Vilna, was repulsed. Numerous attacks in the Lida district, southward of Vilna, were also repulsed.

Our artillery destroyed a bridge of boats on the river Shara, to the north of Sloni, and captured a force on the right bank. They also attacked forces who had crossed southward of Sloni, inflicting considerable losses. Attacks were also repulsed on the Oginski canal, to the north of Pinsk.

#### FIGHTING SOUTH OF RIGA.

PETROGRAD, September 21st.

To-day's communiqué admits that in the Vilna district the Russians, after fighting for the fords of the Villa river, retired somewhat eastward.

Fighting continues for the possession of many other fords.

The communiqué says: Everywhere the counter-attacks of the Russians were characterised by the utmost coolness and assurance under the most trying conditions.

There has been a recrudescence of sharp fighting south of Riga, where the enemy's artillery fire is more severe than formerly. The Russians blew up a bridge which the Germans were trying to throw across the river Oa, north-west of Mitau.

There has also been desperate fighting in the Lake district south-west of Dvinsk, where the Russians scored successes, at one point recapturing their former trenches where numerous enemy rifles and munitions were found.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Russian bayonet attacks and cavalry charges severely punished the Austrians north of Lutz, where over 700 prisoners and a large supply column with field kitchens was captured, while scores of Austrians were sabred in a three-mile Cavalry pursuit.

#### TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGING.

LONDON, September 21st.

The *Times* correspondent at Dvinsk, writing on the 18th inst., says that he has spent the past three days on this front, where a terrific battle is raging with little interruption. When the attacks cease at one place they instantly begin at another. The nearest front is only twelve miles from the town, whose deserted streets resound with the detonations of heavy gun-fire. The Russians, in trenches three deep, have hitherto repulsed constant and fierce attacks, though the Germans were twice and three times as numerous, with an enormous superiority in guns. With such defenses the capture of the town will represent heavy sacrifices by the Germans, who, according to prisoners, are desperately depressed despite their advances. They state that they have been deceived, as they were promised that the capture of Warsaw would mean the end of the Russian campaign.

The German's losses are undoubtedly double those of the Russians, who are fighting with undiminished stubbornness and are in nowise pessimistic. With the winter approaching no important objective is obtainable before the change of season, and fear is growing in the hearts of the enemy as to the result of the Russian venture.

#### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 20th.

The fighting on the Italian front continues steadily in favour of the Italians. A communiqué says that an important success was scored at Anisero, where large forces of the enemy attacked and were repulsed after four hours of the hottest fighting. A second attack was likewise repulsed.

The Austrians, angered at the lack of success in the Piave Basin, bombarded Cersoca, Dvor, and Pizzo with incendiary shells, reducing the places to ashes. The Italians replied and caused an enormous conflagration at Kofitnica, where troops were moving.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED.

LONDON, September 20th.

Norwegian fishermen, who have arrived at Stavanger, state that a German submarine was torpedoed off the Gulf of Stavanger and sank, all the crew perishing.

#### PANAMA CANAL AGAIN BLOCKED.

LONDON, September 20th.

The Panama Canal is again blocked completely. The slide is serious.

#### THE NEAR-EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AT THE DARDANELLES. A DESPATCH BY SIR IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, September 20th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch, dated August 28th, resumes the narrative of operations at Gallipoli from the time the Allies forced their way forward some 5,000 yards from the landing places. It also recounts the battles of May and June in both the southern and northern zones in face of enormous difficulties. They were unable to locate the German machine-gun batteries while crossing a smooth glacial, nor the indefatigable Turkish snipers in the trees, and while exhausted the Allies at the outset had to face fresh Turkish reinforcements, but the French and British rose simultaneously to the occasion.

Sir Ian Hamilton dwells on the perfect co-operation of the infantry and artillery, and says that after the advance to the foot of Achibaba and the repulse of all counter-attacks he felt for the first time that he had planted a fairly firm foothold at Gallipoli. Then the campaign developed into a siege.

He continually praises the bravery and initiative of the troops, often mentioning the Australasians, the Frenchmen and Indians, who were sometimes cleverly supported by the Navy and the British. An important general attack on June 4th, in the southern sector, was made by 24,000, with a reserve of 7,000 and a naval division, in which the Frenchmen, and especially the Manchester Brigade of the 42nd Division, under Major General W. Douglas, distinguished themselves.

The despatch concludes by stating that the Army's efforts and expedients in a wilderness breaks the world's records. Sir Ian Hamilton draws a picture of the landings, and the supplying and feeding of the masses of men, often in a rough sea. Then the enemy's submarines appearing made everything doubly difficult, but did not daunt the Navy. Sir Ian also eulogises Generals Gouraud, Hunter-Weston and Birdwood, and concludes: "Finally, in order to reflect the feelings of the forces, I must refer to the shadow cast over the whole of our adventure by the loss of so many gallant and true-hearted comrades. Some we shall never see again, some have left their mark at the Dardanelles for life, but thank God that a far greater proportion will be back in due course at the front."

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENEMY DEFENCES ON BELGIAN COAST.

PARIS, September 20th.

A communiqué says: Our heavy artillery co-operated with the British fleet in bombarding the German defences, on the Belgian coast.

The enemy's fire in Artois has slackened, while our artillery continues the bombardment of enemy works and batteries.

We maintained our bridgehead at Sapiigneul and on the Aisne and the Marne Canal, against three German attacks.

Our fire aimed at the enemy defences on the heights of the Meuse, in Lorraine, and the Vosges was particularly effective.

#### INTENSE BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, September 20th.

There has been a continuous bombardment with great intensity, and it is now intermingled with lively fusillades and machine-gun fire. A communiqué states that the Germans are showing special activity in Arras and Champagne, but French heavy guns in Champagne silenced the German howitzers. The French batteries at various points hampered the German supply arrangements. They blew up an ammunition store at Perthes, and were also particularly destructive on the enemy's works at Lorraine.

PARIS, September 21st.

A communiqué states that our batteries in Artois continually bombarded the German defences. The enemy artillery was again most active, and threw heavy shells on the suburbs of Arras. There was severe cannonading in Champagne, on the heights of the Meuse, and in the Vosges, but the artillery duel has slackened between the Aisne and Argonne.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE LATEST GERMAN WAR LOAN.

#### A DESPAIRING APPEAL.

LONDON, September 20th.

The third German War Loan closes on Wednesday.

The *Cologne Gazette*, in a last despairing appeal for subscriptions, complains that there are 29,000,000 male adult salary and wage-earners, of whom at least ten millions are able to spare a 100 or 200 marks, yet only 2,690,000 subscribed to the last loan. It asks where are the remaining seven millions, and exhorts Germans to show to the world that the reports that Germany is financially exhausted is untrue.

During the last fortnight there has been a large increase in the number of State Governments and Local Governments offering employees advances, to be deducted from their salaries, to enable them to subscribe.

#### "MOSCOW DAYS" IN RUSSIA. UNITY OF THE COUNTRY.

PETROGRAD, September 20th.

"Moscow Days," as they are called here, have begun. Men of all classes, provincial and municipal authorities, and politicians assembled in the ancient capital where numerous conferences and congresses are being held, linked by the single purpose of the unity of the country for the inflexible prosecution of the war.

Over all is the great personality of M. Cheimokoff, Mayor of Moscow, who possesses public confidence to a remarkable degree and holds also the affection of the working classes.

A deputation of the leaders of the various congresses met at the Mayor's office and passed a resolution affirming the urgency of the reassembling of the Duma and the formation of a National Ministry, while the congress of Octobrists, as the Monarchical party, addressed themselves to the Tsar to this end, and denounced as traitors any who were trying to sow even the smallest seed of internal trouble.

#### BRITISH WORKMEN AND CONSCRIPTION.

#### LABOUR LEADERS' VIEWS.

LONDON, September 20th.

The Labour Members of Parliament, Messrs. J. A. Thomas, Will Thorne, and Hodge, made speeches yesterday.

Mr. Thomas, in an address at Deptford, said that the workers only wanted a fair opportunity of proving that voluntary service was not a failure; if they were told what was wanted they would not fail.

Mr. Will Thorne, at Leicester, said that if it is impossible to get enough men by the voluntary system, then other steps should be taken.

Mr. Hodge, addressing French workers in Paris, said the British workers were anxious to beat the Germans by the voluntary system, but would accept compulsion if necessary. The war must be fought to a finish.

#### BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

#### IMPORTANT DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

SOFIA, September 20th.

King Ferdinand received a deputation from five Opposition parties, who declared that neutrality, as desired by the Austro-Germans, would be fatal to Bulgaria.

The deputation demanded the formation of a Coalition Cabinet and the convocation of Parliament.

King Ferdinand promised to seriously consider their views.

#### BULGARIA'S REPLY TO THE ENTENTE NOTE.

LONDON, September 20th.

According to the *Daily Telegraph's* Rome correspondent the Bulgarian reply to the Entente Note will not reject the concessions promised, but it asks for still more.

Bulgaria is also delaying the ratification of the agreement regarding Turkish concessions, though the Turks have done their utmost to hasten matters; even posting notices in the districts affected saying that they are transferred to Bulgaria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

#### A CALUMNY DISPOSED OF.

LONDON, September 20th.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the political situation is "much easier." Mr. Lloyd George was the guest of Mr. Asquith in Wiltshire yesterday. This disposes of the calumny that Mr. Lloyd George is caballing against the Premier.

#### SINKING OF THE "HESPERIAN."

#### RIDICULOUS GERMAN ASSERTION

LONDON, September 21st.

An official statement has conclusively disproved the ridiculous German assertion that the *Hesperian* was sunk by a mine. The statement points out that a German submarine sank ships north and south of the position of the *Hesperian*. The explosion was also of the torpedo type, while a fragment of a torpedo was picked up on board the *Hesperian* before she sank.

#### SEQUEL TO RECENT COAL STRIKE IN WALES.

LONDON, September 20th.

The executive of the South Wales Miners have refused strike pay to the Monmouthshire miners for the recent strike.

#### GOLD IN INDIA.

#### RISK OF SHIPPING NOT TO BE TAKEN.

LONDON, September 20th.

The *Times*, commenting on an arrangement by which two million sterling of the gold held in India is being placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, says that the decision to avoid the cost and a risk of shipping gold under war conditions will be generally approved.

#### RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

LONDON, September 20th.

M. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, is again visiting Paris, and will arrive in London to-morrow.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

#### THE LI-FA-YUAN'S RECOMMENDATION.

PEKING, September 20th.

The State Council, acting as the Li Fa Yuan (Parliament) considered 67 petitions received on the subject of the proposed reversion to a monarchical system of government, and agreed to recommend the President to refer these petitions to a Citizens' Convention or some Representative Assembly which should be summoned within the present year.

#### SHIPPING NOTES.

The *Hara-maru* (formerly the *Haddon Hall*) is reported to have been sold to a Chinese company at Newchwang for Yen 250,000.

A Japanese paper states that the Great Northern liner *Manacota* has been sold to a London company for £2,000,000 and will leave Seattle next month for London, proceeding via South America.

Rumours are published in Japanese papers that the President of the Teio Kisen Kaisha, who is now visiting America, has purchased "one or two vessels" for the trans-Pacific service, in view of the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers from the run.

The O.S.K. str. *Malay Maru*, which collided with the str. *Yawata Maru* on May 26th last in the Mediterranean Sea, remains at Port Said pending the result of the investigation. The *Yawata Maru*, which sank soon after the collision, was covered by hull and charter insurance to the amount of Y.180,000 and Y.120,000 respectively with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., in addition to cargo insurance to the amount of about Y.1,000,000 with some Japanese and foreign insurance companies.

#### POLICE RESERVES FIRST CASE.

#### TRICK CYCLIST IN STATUE SQUARE.

The first case brought by a member of the Special Police Reserve came before Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate's yesterday, when P. C. Arnold (H.K.P.R.) charged a Chinese postman with riding a cycle to the common danger.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserves), appeared to prosecute on behalf of the police, and at the outset said he wished the charge to be preferred under the local traffic regulations relating to vehicles. He would quote references if necessary. It was, he added, a case brought by a member of the Police Reserve, and was one which concerned a Chinese who seemed to be of the opinion, like many others, that he could do trick cycling in the public streets. Mr. Jenkin went on to explain that he was bringing the case more particularly because he considered if necessary that there should be some understanding between the Bench and the men who were, for the first time, doing police duty, as to how far the public streets of Hongkong might be used as a track for trick cyclists and racers, without their being interfered with. He would be calling P. C. John Arnold to give evidence which, if correct, undoubtedly, he thought, went to show that something should be done, as there was no doubt about it being an offence against the traffic regulations. Where the offence took place was where traffic might reasonably be expected to be, and he had authorities to show that when such was the case the person charged should be convicted.

P. C. Arnold (H.K.P.R.) said he was on duty on September 14th, about 7.20 p.m. in Statue Square. He saw defendant riding a bicycle with both feet on one side of the cycle, and both hands on his chest. He was of a shoddy nature in a pair of trousers which were rolled up to the knees, and was circling around Queen Victoria's Statue. When defendant was thirty feet away witness put up his hand. The defendant then got off his cycle, threw it down and ran away to a tree where his coat was hanging, put his coat on, and then came back to his cycle. The defendant said something to him in Chinese, which he did not understand, and witness told him—in Chinese—to be quiet. At this hour of the day there was some traffic in the Square caused by bathing parties returning, and also traffic to and from the Hongkong Club. There were several other Chinese cyclists about, but they were more suitably clad, though all were making a circus track of Statue Square.

Mr. Jenkin—Like flies around a honey pot (laughter). Defendant denied that he had both hands on his chest when riding; they were both holding the handle bars. He admitted that the cycle went in a zig-zagging manner, but alleged that this was due to the Special Constable holding him up. The latter, he said, also chased other cyclists before he caught him (defendant).

P. C. Arnold denied this. Defendant reiterated that he was riding his cycle in an "ordinary way" and not "doing tricks." The Constable was chasing other cyclists and he had to dodge out of his way. Another Chinese cyclist, called by the defendant, said he saw a number of people running about in Statue Square, being chased by an European constable. He saw the latter seize hold of his "foki."

In imposing a fine of \$3, the Magistrate said that defendant's friends would be similarly dealt with if they were caught doing the same thing.

#### CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, September 20th.

#### THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR.

The Director of the Mint has requested the Chief of Police to issue a notification prohibiting the chopping of the new silver dollars which have recently been issued. It has been a general custom among Chinese merchants to "chop" as a means of certifying the coin to be good, regardless of the depreciation that is gradually caused to the coins. In the notice issued deprecating by colouring is also prohibited.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATES. The Civil Governor, in view of the corruption from time to time reported in the various Magistracies, has sent out a number of his private secretaries to the different districts to carefully investigate the work done by the inspecting officials. It has been found that district magistrates have a tendency to impose monetary fines, a large portion of the proceeds of which generally finds its way into their pockets. Couple with this is the fact that they are also very susceptible to bribes. As soon as his secretaries or confidants have completed their enquiries, Governor Chang intends to promote or punish the magistrates according to their deserts.

#### DEPUTY TO U.S.A.

Mr. Mui Pang Hoi is being dispatched to the United States to collect subscriptions from the Chinese residents there in aid of the victims of the recent inundations, and for the repairing of the dykes which have burst.







## NOTES BY A NEUTRAL.

## THE GERMAN LOVE OF LOOT.

## MANNERS AND MORALS OF THE OFFICER.

## DOUBTS ABOUT THE SUBMARINE.

We publish below the third of the series of articles contributed to *The Times* by a neutral writer whose sympathies are strongly with the Allies. He has had what is probably a unique experience in the war zone and in travelling to neutral countries. During the last 12 months he has visited Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Greece, Austria and Hungary, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Great Britain—and some of these countries more than once.

Most of the ideas of German national character that are entertained by the other nations of the world are based on out-of-date books that do not enable one to comprehend the new militarist German. It is not realized by most people that Germany has changed almost as completely as Japan. People whose main knowledge of Germany is based upon acquaintance with German musicians, or experience of the attention paid by suave German waiters, have found it hard to believe that the new German attitude towards other nations, especially towards enemy nations, is not some phantasm of hostile imaginations.

But let us look at the facts. An American, whose identity I cannot disclose, but who has more than an average knowledge of military affairs, remarked to me, "The modern German officer seems to be a combination of soldier, black-mailer, and burglar—a harsh judgment, but easily justified. What would be thought of the officers of any other army who entered private houses and stole, first and always, feminine underwear? Something of the kind took place in 1870. To-day there is hardly an officer's family in Germany the women of which are not proud to relate that Cousin Fritz or Uncle Heinrich has sent them a present of lingerie. Clocks were stolen by one thousand in 1870 and to-day. On some hundreds of thousands of German mantelpieces are ticking away timepieces stolen from French and Belgian homes during the past 12 months. In thousands of German collars are supplies of the Burgundy for which the Belgians were famed as connoisseurs. Thieving in war appeals to two German instincts.

If you venture to bring up the subject, the German military man justifies theft by the statement that the object of war is to defeat the enemy, economically as well as physically, to bring such pressure to bear upon him that he will clamour for peace. The real reason, however, of the orgies of theft that have been indulged in by German officers from exalted personages downwards is the frank desire of the German to get something for nothing. That is a failing of the world in general, but of Germany in particular. There is also a form of snobbery in German military thefts. The German is still a provincial, and always has an idea that imported goods are better than his own. If German officers ever come into England, I venture to say that the male British wardrobe will suffer heavily because of the belief that Englishmen's clothes are the best.

## THE SYSTEM OF FINES.

The depredations that have taken place among the factories and mines of Lille, Roubaix, Brussels, Antwerp, Longwy, and elsewhere are, I suppose, justifiable. Months ago a German business man informed me that, whether or not it was possible to exact any final indemnity from France or Belgium, an indemnity was already being repaid in the weekly and monthly fines, in money and kind, imposed upon various towns and by the wholesale removal of machinery into Germany. The seizure of food supplies, wines, cloth, market-garden produce (so openly in Berlin as "from Belgium"), rare plants from the hothouses of Ghent, horses, motor-cars, pianos, and, in fact, everything movable.

Yet it is only just to state that there is a minority of German officers of the older school who, so far as they can, rigorously stop and punish looting on the part of junior officers and men. In the retreat from the Marne certain towns were well treated by the Germans, who while the generals were paying, the officers of lesser rank were robbing.

As regards robberies from Belgians, the Germans not only admit them, but rejoice in them. The German attitude towards Belgium is one of violent hatred. For France, she they say, is the unwilling victim of England's attack upon Germany. Belgium was a fellow-conspirator with England. Every German believes, or pretends to believe, that any little unpleasantness that took place in Belgium may be considered as just punishment on the Belgian civil population, and especially on the women. The story is universally believed in Germany that the women of Belgium gouged out the eyes of German soldiers who had been shot in the back from the windows of houses in Belgian towns. At the beginning of the war English soldiers and officers were captured with pocket knives upon them having some sort of hook which is used in England, I believe, for removing stones from horses' hoofs. The German soldiers really believed that such hooks were for the purpose of removing the eyes of the enemy.

That and other beliefs about England have changed. It is admitted, at any rate by some of the military, that the English soldier, though a "paid hitler," is brave. He is, they say, badly armed, led by officers without proper training in modern warfare, but "courageous and tenacious to a degree that came as a complete surprise to Germany." I have heard, from various officers, divers accounts of the retreat from Mons. There was not one that did not extol the courage of the British. What struck the Germans (who are no longer believers in the rifle) was the fact that the British riflemen were so much superior to their own.

Unfortunately, the great German public know little of these things, and are under the impression that the English soldier

simply fights for pay. If you point out that the English soldiers are volunteers, the reply is made that Germany has also produced a vast army of volunteers, and that these German volunteers fight for exactly the same pay as the compulsory soldier.

## SECRECY ABOUT THE NAVY.

It is comparatively easy to get into touch with military affairs in Germany, but anything to do with the Navy is more carefully concealed. It is now impossible for any neutral to get to Kiel or Wilhelmshaven. I heard of prodigious activity in connection with the Navy, though of what nature it was impossible to ascertain. Submarines, with the exception of individual exploits such as those of Weddigen, have obviously disappointed the public. They have been written up and described in the newspapers and photographed and cinematographed, but the "iron ring round England" has not fulfilled the promises of February last. In a certain neutral country very close to the German Navy there are whispers that difficulties are being experienced in getting men to go into submarines.

As to airships, Zeppelins and aviation generally, the Germans are much better pleased with themselves than they were last year. The Zeppelin has gone through various stages of popular criticism. It has also been greatly altered in appearance and construction. According to German enthusiasts, who talk a great deal about Zeppelins, far greater speed is now attained, and a quick method of rising into the air has been secured by the discharge of the exhaust in part of the outer skin of the balloon. The bombs also have been greatly improved and their power increased. In itself the Zeppelin is an expression of German psychology.

The air raid on Karlsruhe, a previous one on Düsseldorf, and those on Freiburg were the theme of discussion throughout the whole of Germany for days. They produced an effect difficult to explain to English people, who make their air raids so calmly. Owing to his curious mixture of emotion and stolidity the German is far more easily excited than most of his enemies. I read in English books of the "stolid German." If the German ever was a stolid person he certainly is not to-day. The German of to-day is noisy, shouting, staring, and overbearing. Particularly this is so with the non-commissioned officers. Down-trodden for generations, they are now retaliating on such unfortunate inhabitants of Russia, Poland, France, and Belgium as come in their way. The German Government sedulously circulates photographs and cinematograph films of posed German soldiers playing with enemy children. I have no doubt that in some cases such episodes have genuinely taken place, because many a Landsknecht has sympathy with little people; but, on the other hand, I have witnessed absolute brutality on the part of German soldiers towards their own people.

Here is an instance. I had occasion to visit the office of the military commandant at Posen shortly after the Russian retreat. I was interested to observe the cringing displayed by an *Interoffizier* before his superior. Immediately afterwards this man was approached by an old couple, two returned refugees, who humbly and civilly inquired where they should find a lodging. His whole attitude changed. Turning upon them savagely, yelling and screaming, he took them by the shoulders and kicked them out of the building, saying, "You go to the right place to ask such questions. I have nothing to do with such people as you." This is a case of German harshness to Germans. The man had been browbeaten by his superiors all his life, and now the desire to browbeat others expressed itself.

One trembles to think of the attitude such men would adopt if they ever succeeded in their overblown ambition to land in England.

## CHILD MURDER.

## LOADING INDIAN CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has sent the following appeal to a number of influential Indian gentlemen:—

"No type of crime which prevails in this Province is more deplorable than the murder of children for the sake of their ornaments. Unhappily, it is one of the commonest forms of violent crime and almost seems to be on the increase. Cases in which the culprit is condemned to death generally come before me on petitions for clemency, and I would ask your attention to a few typical cases with which I have recently had to deal and which have been selected at random from a number of similar crimes."

After mentioning several cases of cold-blooded murder of children for ornaments in some cases worth only a few rupees His Honour continues:—

"Human nature being what it is, we can never hope to stop theft and robbery, but this particularly cruel crime is a direct result of a temptation which appears to be unnecessary and avoidable. There is not, so far as I can learn, any religious or ethical reason for loading small children with ornaments. The habit springs from a natural desire of the parents to see the child pretty and happy; but little thought is given to the danger it involves. Among the rich, and particularly in villages, the risk is great. Murders such as those described above are of constant occurrence, and it is pitiful to think of the number of poor little helpless children who lose their lives for the sake of a few rupees. What is required is a movement among parents to discontinue the habit of allowing children to wear ornaments outside their homes. If the upper classes would set the example, the poorer classes, who are the worst sufferers, would follow. If the gentlemen who sympathize with all reasonable social reforms would use their influence in discouraging this habit the parents would gradually be persuaded. I am writing, therefore, to ask your assistance in such a movement. I appeal to your humanity. You can help to interest public opinion in the matter and thus remove occasion for many a lamentable crime."

## THE SURRENDER OF GARUA.

## TRICOLOR AND UNION JACK SIDE BY SIDE.

## POISONED SPIKE DEFENCES.

A memorandum sent to Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of Nigeria, by an officer serving with the British Force in Cameroon, describes the surrender of Garua and its German garrison to an Anglo-French force. The memorandum, dated Garua, June 12th, and issued by the Secretary for the Colonies, states:—

The unconditional surrender of Garua and its garrison to the Allied Forces took place the night before last without any loss of life on our side.

After a very careful reconnaissance of the whole *terrain* surrounding the enemy's positions, and having finally selected what we considered to be their weakest point of attack for our line of advance—we commenced gradually sapping by a series of parallel trenches nearer to the fort immediately to our front. Sapping only took place at night.

A well-regulated bombardment of the three forts situated on the high ridge overlooking Garua, as well as on the old fort in the plain below, was kept up from heavy guns from a distance of about 4,000 yards at first, and latterly from 3,000 yards. This bombardment was supplemented on the last day or two by fire from smaller guns, for which there had been found a fairly well-concealed position about 1,800 yards from Nos. 1 and 2 forts. The enemy kept up a very lively fire from their field guns at first in reply to our guns, which eventually only resulted in the wounding of three or four men.

To prevent the garrison breaking out, we had left a company on the hill at Bilondi—opposite Garua and on the other side of the Benue—to watch the forts opposite their position, and employed our M.L. patrolling and watching the forts to the south-west—the French cavalry being employed doing the same to the south-east.

On the afternoon of the 10th, about 4.30 p.m., I was observing the fire of the guns, when a French soldier rushed up to me in great excitement saying that a white flag had been hoisted from No. 3 fort, which was not visible from where I was standing. I thought the man must be mistaken, but on moving off to the left I could clearly see through my glasses several men standing up in No. 3 fort waving white flags.

## WHITE FLAGS EVERYWHERE.

This was followed up by white flags going up in all positions and in the old fort. The cease-fire was ordered, and the C.O., the French Commander, and the two Staff officers galloped forward to our forward trenches about 1,100 yards from No. 1 fort. They then dismounted and walked on another few hundred yards, headed by a man carrying a white shirt on a stick to do duty for a flag. Having arrived fairly close to the enemy's position, they halted and waited events. A long pause ensued before they saw a party of horsemen under a white flag emerge from the old fort and advance in their direction.

A German officer heading this procession on getting close to them dismounted, walked forward, saluted, and stated that he wished in the name of the German Commandant of Garua to offer the surrender of the forts, town, and garrison of Garua to the Allied Forces, but on certain conditions, namely, the garrison to march out with the honours of war, and to be allowed to proceed down South to rejoin the rest of the German forces. Our C.O. at once replied that he would listen to no terms of any sort, and that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional. The German saluted, and replied he would carry back this answer to the German Commandant, and requested two days' grace to bring back the Commandant's reply. Our C.O. said he would give him two hours.

Punctual almost to the minute, we saw lights advancing, and the same officer with four others appeared and stated that our terms had been accepted, but that the Commandant hoped that all German officers would be allowed to retain their swords, and asked that the native inhabitants of the town would be protected. This was agreed to, and the four extra German officers were then told off to guide four of our "boys" to each of the three forts and to the old forts to take over these positions till the morning. Von Cranzelheim, the Commandant, remained in our camp that night as a hostage.

At daybreak the next morning, leaving our camp standing, we marched into Garua, past all three forts, with all our guns and the remainder of our troops halted in front of the Commandant's house, pulled down the German flag and with a flourish of bugles hoisted the Union Jack and the Tricolor side by side! Our total loss so far as I can gather up to this moment—is 37 European prisoners (nearly all officers or non-commissioned officers) and 270 native rank and file (Schutztruppen). Also four field guns (three intact), 10 Maxim guns (five intact), and several hundred rifles not counted yet; large quantities of equipment, saddles, bridles, etc.; workshops, containing valuable armourer's, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools; a very well-equipped hospital, with quantities of valuable medical instruments, microscopes, medicines, bandages, and even an up-to-date dentist's chair and all dentist's tools; and an immense amount of small arm ammunition, quite half a million, I should think.

## POISONED SPEARS IN PITS.

The old fort, a strongly-fortified walled-in enclosure surrounded by a broad deep ditch, about 150 yards by 100 yards, seems to be full of stuff of all sorts—provisions, bales of cloth and beads, and I don't know what. The walls of the fort are of mud faced with cement and thick, embossed for guns, and sandbag loopholes all round. It contains underground bomb-proof shelters for the garrison; a deep ditch filled with upright spears surrounds it, and outside this is a 20ft. broad barbed-wire entanglement beyond this an abatis of felled prickly acacia trees, and outside this again a

mass of 10ft. deep circular holes cunningly covered over with poisoned spears, stuck upright in the bottom. Every bungalow is also strongly fortified and surrounded in the same way with barbed-wire entanglements and covered over pits.

From a short conversation with von Cranzelheim and von Dühning (the two senior officers) it appeared that their men were completely demoralized by our shell fire—melinite and lyddite. One lucky shell bursting on No. 2 fort is said to have penetrated a bomb-proof shelter and exploded inside, killing about 20 of them. They began mutinying and refusing to man the forts on the 9th, and on the 10th, when a number of their cavalry broke loose, seized their horses and rifles, and bolted.

Fortunately the Benue has risen considerably in the last day or two. I hear one lot who got across last night were held up by a section of our company on the other side and had 17 killed. A large number have, we know, been drowned attempting to cross, and both our M.L. and the French cavalry are now in vigorous pursuit of the remainder, on the other side of the river. Several others are, we know, hiding in the village, which is an enormous one, said to contain 10,000 inhabitants. I think we can take it for granted that the Garua garrison is completely wiped out. Not a single European has escaped.

Von Dühning says that 2,000 labourers have been hard at work for over six months fortifying the place. It is almost incredible, the extraordinary luck we have had in capturing it without the loss of a single life.

The whole frontier of the Yola Province is now clear—and I don't think we need fear any more raids across the Muri Province, at any rate once we begin moving.

## FORMIDABLE FORTS.

LATER. I have now been round all the forts surrounding Garua, and am amazed at the skill and ingenuity shown in their construction. They are most formidable works. Each fort is within a distance of 400 to 500 yards from the next and a fairly stiff climb up the slope. Telephones connect up with the old fort, and to the Commandant's bungalow, nearly a mile and a half away. Very little material damage from the fire of our guns is to be seen.

All guns, rifles, equipment, Maxims, and ammunition have now been collected, together with bales of cloth and beads, and they have all been divided up equally between the French and ourselves, the cloth and beads falling to our share. These have been equally divided up amongst our men as a reward for their discipline and self-restraint. Some indiarubber and silk have also been found and our share will be kept for public revenue.

This morning there was held a full funeral-parade service over the graves of Colonel Maclean and the other officers who fell in the action last August, and a large wooden cross with their names engraved on it has been erected.

## FEWEST BABIES ON RECORD.

## HIGHEST DEATH RATE.

Figures published by the Registrar-General on the 17th ult. show that the rate of growth of the population of England and Wales has greatly fallen off. The excess of births over deaths in the June quarter was 27,418 below that for the same period of last year. The excesses for the four last comparative periods are:—

1915	74,515
1914	101,933
1913	105,727
1912	102,293

The births in England and Wales in the June quarter, 213,084, makes the lowest record since the establishment of civil registration. The figure is 12,973 below the same period of last year and corresponds to an annual rate of 22.9 per 1,000, which is 3.3 below the ten years' average for the June quarters.

The deaths, 138,679, were the highest for any June quarter in the decade, and were 14,445 in excess of June, 1914.

## MORE WEDDINGS.

War weddings are probably responsible for the fact that in the first three months of this year marriages in England and Wales were 4,390 in excess of those for the same period of last year. The respective figures were 55,406 and 51,016. In five figures were 59,928, but there is 1913 the figure was in ten years of only one other being exceeded.

Based on the total population, the new marriage rate is 12 per 1,000 per year, and is 0.8 over the ten years' average and 0.9 over the same quarter of last year. London had the highest marriage rate, 15.5, and Huntingdonshire the lowest, 7.2 per 1,000 people.

Marriages in Scotland and Ireland brought the three months' total up to 69,874.

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Mr E. M. Bering  
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Mrs E. B. Bering  
Mr C. D. J. Bell  
Mr D. C. Bland  
Mr & Mrs A. B. Bland  
Mr G. C. Bland  
Mr & Mrs J. V. Braga  
Mr & Mrs R. D. Bland  
Mr C. Champlin  
Mr H. Chatham  
Mr Choy Leung Shi  
Mr E. J. S. Blane  
Mr V. L. Blane  
Mr & Mrs J. R. Corbin  
Mr & Mrs F. E. Davis  
Mr W. A. Dowley  
Miss M. E. Duffy  
Mr & Mrs M. V. Dupuis and family  
Mr H. E. Earle  
Dr Fitzwilliam  
Mr A. D. Fleck  
Mr C. D. Fosco  
Capt & Mrs F. M. French and child  
Lieut. Cosgrove & Mrs  
Mr V. N. Gascio  
Miss M. Gearing  
Mr A. Ghatge  
Mr J. Goble  
Mr V. Gouldbourne  
Mr C. L. Goodrich  
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal  
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Mr & Mrs E. F. Hoopes  
Hon. Mr E. A. Hewitt  
Mr & Mrs B. Hooker  
Capt L. Hussey  
Mr B. Ingle  
Mr & Mrs E. V. Mitchellmore and child  
Maj. & Mrs Nicholson and children  
Mrs Olivecrane  
Mrs T. L. Perkins  
Major Fyfe, R.E.  
Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs  
Mr C. P. Ross  
Miss Skinner  
Mr C. Scott  
Mr & Mrs Grant  
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay  
Smith  
Capt & Mrs Stewart  
Mrs Suherland  
Mr G. Tiedal  
Mr J. A. Traha  
Maj.-Gen. Ventris  
Mr W. Johnson  
Mr J. de Klerk  
Mr J. Monteiro  
Mr P. Phillips  
Mr C. W. Reynolds  
Mr E. Ryan  
Mr J. Smith  
Mr J. K. Stanton  
Mr H. P. Thorpe  
Mr Veon W. E. Van  
Mr V. D. Velle  
Mrs B. H. Wright

## FRANK HOTEL.

Mr W. Armstrong  
Mr & Mrs Barrett  
Mrs Bowdler  
Mr E. A. Cartwright  
Mr & Mrs Carmichael  
Mr F. W. Cary  
Mr & Mrs C. D. Caselli  
Mr & Mrs A. Constand  
Col. Darling R.E.  
Mr Denman Fuller  
Mr & Mrs Dobie  
Mrs T. Grant  
Mr F. A. Haselard  
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale  
Capt & Mrs Hammond  
Mr & Mrs W. T. Hansen  
Mr A. W. Hind  
Mr T. J. B. Johns  
Mr Leo Jones  
Mr E. Kadoorie  
Mr & Mrs Moss and child  
Mr Lembelet  
Mrs Marriott  
Mr & Mrs E. V. Mitchellmore and child  
Maj. & Mrs Nicholson and children  
Mrs Olivecrane  
Mrs T. L. Perkins  
Major Fyfe, R.E.  
Mr & Mrs E. Ralphs  
Mr C. P. Ross  
Miss Skinner  
Mr C. Scott  
Mr & Mrs Grant  
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay  
Smith  
Capt & Mrs Stewart  
Mrs Suherland  
Mr G. Tiedal  
Mr J. A. Traha  
Maj.-Gen. Ventris

## GRAND HOTEL.

Mr J. C. Anker  
Mrs F. Buchanan  
Mr A. B. Cren  
Mr C. Cronin  
Mr A. Danforth  
Mr P. B. van Dyl  
Mr W. W. Fraser  
Mr C. J. de Graan  
Mr A. C. Haig  
Mr K. S. Hassel  
Mr G. G. Hunt  
Mr B. James  
Mr E. Jones  
Mr W. Johnson  
Mr J. de Klerk  
Mr J. Monteiro  
Mr P. Phillips  
Mr C. W. Reynolds  
Mr E. Ryan  
Mr J. Smith  
Mr J. K. Stanton  
Mr H. P. Thorpe  
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Mr V. D. Velle  
Mrs B. H. Wright

## DRINK

## ALLSOPP'S

## BRITISH PILSENER

## BEER.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## CALDBECK,

## MACGREGOR &amp; C.

## WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[45]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English manufacturers.  
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET  
SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6.97 and  
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915

[50]

## JUST RECEIVED:

## SEEDS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

[725]

香港中外新報  
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press)  
PUBLISHED DAILY  
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best  
Advertising medium among the  
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS  
Circulation largely throughout Southern China  
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Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can  
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Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial Chinese.



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, F. Orii, 20th September—Binhai 16th September, Wood—Order.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, B. Saga, 21st September—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SEMINI, British str., 1,300, Jones, 21st September—Saigon 16th September, General—Chinese.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 21st September—Shanghai 15th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Lessie, 21st September—Manila 18th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 2,300, Percy W. Grierson, 21st September—Sydney 14th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,817, M. Shinoue, 20th September—Shanghai 17th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YOSHIO MARU, Japanese str., 2,871, H. Nojima, 21st September—Singapore 14th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
September 21st.

CHOWSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

LANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

TAMBA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

September 21st.

CHENGTO, British str., for Swatow.

CHENGTO, British str., for Tientsin.

HAIKANG, British str., for Swatow.

HUE, French str., for Kwangchow.

KUO MARU, Jap. str., for Huiphong.

SINKANG, British str., for Canton.

TAIHEI, Chinese str., for Canton.

TAIHEI MARU, Jap. str., for Chefoo.

TAMING, British str., for Manila.

TORA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Kwonggang* reports: Moderate northerly winds to Turnabout, thence light variable winds to port, fine weather throughout.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kwonggang*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Mrs. Tait.

Per *Taiyuan*, from Australia, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. McCracken, Mr. N. Williamson, Mrs. Burger, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Bon, Miss Goff, and Mr. Angelo.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tamba Maru*, for Seattle, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Tew and infant, Mrs. H. D. Griswold, Miss Francis Griswold, Miss Estelle Clark, Miss Geraldine Clark, Mr. H. O. Jacobson, Mr. Suda, Mr. K. Mori, Miss G. C. Davis, Miss E. Morrison, Mr. A. Bonus, Mr. L. Chin, Mr. C. Christiansen, Mr. Morris, and Mr. I. M. de Jesus.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 21st instant, morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 26th instant, at about noon.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left Shanghai on the 19th inst., for Hongkong via Manila.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Maitra* left Calcutta on the 16th instant, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

The str. *Phuyen* left Saigon on the 20th September, for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 24th inst.

## SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

*Carnarvonshire*, from London, is due in Hongkong on 20th September.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Montague* arrived Kobe on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 7 a.m., left Kobe same day, at 10 a.m., and arrived at Shimidzu on Monday, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 25th September.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'gms. Mean Time	Height	H'gms. Mean Time	Height
Wed.	22	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 19	7 3	1 49	3 2
		9 08	5 5	2 35	1 8
Thurs.	23	9 7	7 1	2 35	2 7
		9 20	5 9	3 12	2 2
Fri.	24	9 53	6 7	3 17	2 3
		9 39	5 2	3 39	2 5
Satur.	25	10 37	6 3	4 18	2 1
		9 57	5 6	4 38	2 6
Sun.	26	11 20	5 7	4 39	2 1
		10 16	6 7	4 27	2 2
Mon.	27	10 36	6 8	4 46	2 3
		10 48	6 8	4 10	2 3
Tues.	28	1 08	6 8	4 55	2 3

## VISITORS TO CANNON

FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.

Captain C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at:—  
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.  
Messrs. BROWN & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. & WATSON & CO.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "L", nearest Hongkong "H", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
GLASGOW & LONDON.	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Yamawaki	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	YAMAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS.	PAUL LECAT	Frenc. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SUEZ CANAL	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	UNIKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Staveley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS	SEIYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATHIAWAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grierson	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHIRO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HIYACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Butler	DAVID SARGENT & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHERIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLONBO MARU	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, M.N.S.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAITA	Jap. str.	—	Torada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Frenc. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Y. CIOTAT	Frenc. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	THIKENBANG	Brit. str.	—	H. Hetherington, M.N.S.	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOVARA	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOI	DOHRY MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	KALJO MARU	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MANILA, & CEBU ILOILO	CHINSA	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	CHINSA	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Messey	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	LUNON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Jap. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE & SOUEBAYA	FAUSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE & SOUEBAYA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawakami	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Granger	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KAPONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Jap. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TO	TRAMWAY	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wedday, 22nd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 24th Sept., D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Friday, 24th Sept., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 25th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Sunday, 26th Sept., D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Sept., D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"FAUSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Sept., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 2nd Oct., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG", "LAISANG", and "FOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Landed) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING", "KUMSANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\*Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

\*Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915, GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 210, AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

LONDON ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... Beginning of October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.

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Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo: 17th October.

WELLINGTON ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

24th September, "KATHIAWAR"

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong 17th September.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

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## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

GLASGOW & LONDON ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [942]

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer Arrives Hongkong from Australia Sails Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" ... 21st Sept. 27th Sept.

"CHANGSHA" ... 13th Nov. 18th Nov.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.

Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [972]

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1915.



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